

One MiG Reported Hit

Israeli, Egyptian Jets Battle Over Canal During Bomb Raid

TEL AVIV, March 18 (UPI)—Israeli jets fought off Egyptian interceptors today to blast military targets along the Suez Canal for more than three hours, a military spokesman said.

Israeli pilots reported their cannon fire ripped into one Egyptian interceptor, but they did not see it crash.

The Egyptian interceptors broke off the dogfight and fled while the Israeli planes, which swept in to attack central and southern sector canal targets at 11 a.m., kept pounding away until 2:15 p.m., the spokesman said.

An hour later, Israeli jets roared in again to give central sector Egyptian installations another 15-minute pounding.

No Challenge

This time, no Egyptian interceptors rose to challenge them, the spokesman said.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said Egyptian MiGs today intercepted and repelled raiding Israeli jets in two dogfights over the

northern and southern sectors of the Suez Canal.

[On both occasions, the Israeli warplanes were forced to flee eastward, the spokesman said. All Egyptian interceptors returned safely to base, he added.]

Israeli planes swept across the canal again tonight, this time attacking Egyptian forces in the northern sector of the waterway for 40 minutes, the spokesman said. The targets were mainly army bunkers and anti-aircraft positions, he said.

All Israeli planes returned safely to base, he added.

The Israeli air strikes followed heavy artillery duels across the canal throughout the morning. The Egyptian fire wounded five Israeli soldiers in the southern sector, according to the spokesman.

In the guerrilla war, Arab saboteurs struck across the Lebanese frontier and in the Gaza Strip.

One guerrilla squad blew up a high-tension electric power pylon and a water tank at the village of Yiftah, in Upper Galilee adjoining Lebanon, early today, the spokesman said.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, guerrillas blasted an electric power pylon at Nahal Oz, on the border between Israel and the Gaza Strip. The grenade caused neither damage nor casualties, the spokesman said.

In a news briefing today, a senior Israeli military officer renewed Israel's warning to Lebanon to halt Arab guerrilla attacks from Lebanese territory or risk Israeli retaliation.

"It is up to the Lebanese to stop the guerrillas," the senior officer said. "If they fail, Israel shall have to reconsider its moves."

On another subject, the officer said that Soviet pilots are flying reconnaissance missions for Egypt over the Mediterranean.

Russian Pilots

"We know that some Egyptian planes are being flown by Russian pilots, mainly on reconnaissance missions over the Mediterranean—not to the east side of the Mediterranean Sea," he said.

He added that Russian experts and pilots are training Egyptian pilots and aviation experts within the Egyptian Air Force, but said reports the Soviet Union had already supplied sophisticated MiG-23 interceptors for Egypt were vague.

"For that matter," the officer said, "we do not know if the MiG-23s have become operational in the Soviet Union itself."

Lebanese-Guerrilla Clash

BEIRUT, March 18 (AP)—Arab guerrillas clashed with Lebanese troops near the Israeli border last night, losing one man killed and three wounded, guerrilla sources reported today.

The gunfight, in the outskirts of Bint Jbeil, apparently came after guerrillas of el-Fatah crossed the border to blow up an electric pylon and a water pump at an Israeli settlement.

One civilian was killed and four other persons, two of them military, were wounded last night in the clash between Lebanese Army troops and guerrillas, a Defense Ministry spokesman announced tonight, according to United Press International.

[The statement expressed the ministry's regret over the incident. It said the clash was result of a "misunderstanding."]

Hammering home the East German negotiating position in an interview with French television yesterday, East German Communist party leader Walter Ulbricht declared:

"We want an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence to arise between the GDR and the Federal Republic of [West] Germany as exists between other states with differing social systems. That requires that the Federal Republic and the GDR recognize each other as sovereign."

The East German leader appeared to hold open the possibility for a return round of talks when he said:

"We can only wish the talks success when they serve as the take-off point for further negotiations over a treaty for mutual relations of a non-discriminatory nature."

Sports Parley Asked

EAST BERLIN, March 18 (Reuters)—The East German Sport Federation has proposed negotiations with its West German counterpart on a treaty regulating relations between the two federations, the official East German press agency ADN reported yesterday.

ADN said that East German Sport Federation president Manfred Ewald had written to Willi Daume suggesting the talks should take place in East Berlin on May 8.

West Germany recently conceded that East Germany could hoist its own flag at major international sport meetings, but stressed that it objected to the playing of national anthems.

San Marino Elects 2 New Leaders

SAN MARINO, March 18 (UPI)—The Great and General Council of this mountain-top republic carried out of Italy tonight elected Francesco Valli and Eusebio Refi to serve as captains-regent for the six-month term beginning April 1.

In addition to electing new executives, the council appointed Jon Dumitru, first secretary of the Romanian Embassy in Rome, to serve as San Marino's honorary consul-general to Romania.

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My Lai Panel Urges Better GI Instruction

Also Asks Changes in System of Reports

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The U.S. Army investigative panel that charged two generals and 12 other officers with violating military regulations in connection with the alleged My Lai massacre has called for increased troop indoctrination against the mistreatment of civilians and prisoners.

The panel also urged changes in reporting procedures to insure that inquiries into any future incidents will go up the chain of command and not be blocked at company or battalion levels.

The recommendations were included in a report made public yesterday that resulted in charges of dereliction of duty and failure to obey regulations against 14 officers in the alleged massacre.

Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, who headed the investigation, refused to say his inquiry had established that the original field probe—which produced negative results—was a cover-up of the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

Major Tragedy

But he said "our inquiry clearly established that a tragedy of major proportions occurred there" on that date.

Grand jury-type formal investigations now will be held to decide whether the 14 officers charged yesterday should be court-martialed.

The top-ranking officer among them, Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Easter, asked to be relieved from his current position as superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and said good-bys yesterday to the 3,700 cadets, who gave him a standing ovation.

Army officials said Gen. Easter would be assigned as assistant to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Seaman, who is 1st Army commander at Fort Meade, Md. Most of the 14 officers charged are to be transferred there, pending a decision on whether to court-martial them.

A heavily censored 50-page version of the Peers board report indicated that units of the 11th Infantry Brigade, which sent three companies into the hard-core Communist area of My Lai, had received somewhat skimpy instruction in the Geneva conventions and regulations on the treatment of civilians and war prisoners.

The panel noted that the inspector general of Army forces in Vietnam filed a report on July 3, 1968—several months after the alleged massacre—listing "a deficiency in the lack of instruction on the Geneva conventions."

In hearings that started last Dec. 2, Gen. Peers, civilian counsel Robert MacCrack, and other members of the investigating group interrogated about 400 witnesses and took some 20,000 pages of testimony.

Five or six of the witnesses refused to answer questions on Fifth Amendment grounds, Mr. MacCrack said.

Koster Successor Named

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI)—The Army today named Maj. Gen. William Knowlton to succeed Gen. Koster as superintendent of West Point, Gen. Knowlton, a 1943 graduate of West Point, will assume his new duties tomorrow, Army Secretary Stanley Resor announced.

Red Troops Seize U.S. Base In Laos, Menace Bigger Post

(Continued from Page 1)

A steady stream of these Laotians was arriving in Long Cheng, the bigger American base.

Visitors to Long Cheng have reported dozens of Americans there, many of them helicopter crewmen in U.S. Air Force flight suits. Most of the U.S. civilians there are said to be Central Intelligence Agency advisers.

U.S. Aircraft Losses

SAIGON, March 18 (UPI)—The U.S. military command today reported the loss of a fifth American warplane to ground fire in Laos in a six-day period.

An Air Force F-105 Thunderchief was crippled by anti-aircraft fire over Laos Monday, the announcement said, and its pilot crashed it across the border in Thailand, escaping unharmed.

Headquarters in Saigon began reporting the losses of U.S. planes over Laos March 10 on orders from the White House. Monday, they began disclosing the bombing missions themselves.

The Thunderchief was the fifth plane lost in the first six days of reporting. The four others were two Navy A-4 Skyhawks, one Air Force OV-10 Bronco. All the pilots were rescued.

Initial reports indicated the United States was losing planes over Laos at a higher rate than losses over North Vietnam during the bombing campaign there.

Military spokesmen said U.S. fighter-bombers and B-52s raided the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos again yesterday and early today, with the smaller jets also supporting

ing royal Laotian troops in northern Laos.

Two flights of B-52s came into Vietnam for strikes against the A Shau Valley, the entry point to South Vietnam of the Ho Chi Minh trail. Spokesmen said their targets were base camps and staging areas.

Ground fire in Vietnam brought down one U.S. aircraft yesterday, a bubble-nosed O-6 observation helicopter with two men aboard. The crewmen were rescued at a crash site, 150 miles southwest of Saigon.

Fighting as described in allied communiques was light and scattered. South Vietnamese troops operating with helicopter gunship support reported killing 59 Viet Cong troops in the marshy lowlands near the Gulf of Thailand.

New Catechism Is Disclosed by Italian Church

VATICAN CITY, March 18 (Reuters)—The first reform of the Italian catechism 50 years will include modern lines inspired partly by the controversial Dutch version, a booklet issued by the Italian episcopate indicated today.

The booklet—setting out principles on which the reform will be based—was made public by the Italian bishops' conference.

Much was learned from the Dutch catechism and the catechism of Isolotto, Msgr. Aldo Mari Monti, head of the Italian Office for Catechism, said in presenting it to journalists.

Both the new Dutch catechism and a draft catechism of progressive Italian priest Don Enzo Mazzi of Isolotto angered conservatives by their modern approach, which abandoned question-and-answer forms and attempted explanations of church doctrine.

The reform provides for four different catechisms for different age groups—infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood.



STILL AT SEA—The crew of the hijacked munitions ship Columbia Eagle as they arrived ashore at Sattaphi, Thailand, still baffled by the events aboard their ship.

Sihanouk To Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

"America" twice and "Soviet" at least once.

The prince flew in here on Friday from Paris after cutting short a visit to France because of the crisis in his country following violent demonstrations in Phnom Penh against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, and Cambodian demands for the withdrawal of Viet Cong troops from its soil.

He said in Paris before leaving that he would ask both the Soviet and Chinese leaders to tell the Viet Cong to "leave us alone."

During talks with the ruling Khmer Rumble—Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Mr. Kosygin—he won public Soviet support for his country's neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

But the Russians, in a press statement, did not mention the Viet Cong and said the threats to Cambodia came from the Americans and South Vietnamese.

The prince had been due to leave here Monday but had twice postponed his departure. Today, right up to the moment when he arrived at the airport at the time announced more than 24 hours earlier by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Cambodian diplomats were not certain that he would leave.

After the procession of limousines, flanked by an escort of motorcycle outriders, drew up at the airport, the prince, wearing a dark suit and carrying a hat and gloves, walked briskly into the VIP lounge where the diplomats were lined up to meet him. He smiled broadly, bowed, and clasped his hands in a traditional Buddhist salute.

He shook hands with the assembled diplomats and moved on to the group of about 30 students. After the prince had made his speech to the students, Viet Cong Ambassador Dang Quang Minh stepped forward and addressed the prince, who smiled and shook his head vigorously. Vietnamese sources said later he had expressed his country's desire for good relations with Cambodia.

The two ministers allegedly

public security and education in the Lon Nol cabinet formed two years later.

Like Sihanouk, Foreign Minister Norodom Phumrissa and other important government figures, Sirk Matak is a member of Cambodia's large and divided royal family.

Sihanouk is a member of the Norodom branch, enthroned by the French when they established a protectorate in Cambodia in 1863. The Sisowath branch, to which Sirk Matak belongs, reigned from 1945 until 1947.

The Norodom returned to the throne at that time when Sihanouk, then 18, was selected by the French to succeed his maternal grandfather, who died in March, 1955, and ran for election as premier, winning by an overwhelming majority.

Added to the element of royal rivalry, Sihanouk and Sirk Matak are both dynamic, opinionated men whose views differ on many fundamental questions.

Although strongly anti-Communist, domestically, Sihanouk edged closer to Red China and North Vietnam after rupturing diplomatic relations with the United States in 1965. Sirk Matak, in contrast, is said to have deplored this trend.

When he entered the cabinet last summer, Sirk Matak initiated a series of measures aimed at liberalizing the economy.

To assist peasants in their resistance to his policies, Sirk Matak eased four of Sihanouk's close confidants out of the cabinet.

Despite these steps, Sirk Matak was unable to arrest a rising mood of dissatisfaction, particularly among urban youths who emerged from school into unemployment because of the country's lagging economy.

Much of this dissatisfaction was gradually focused against Sihanouk, whose flamboyant style had begun to lose its appeal in the face of real difficulties.

Meanwhile, there was a feeling of frustration among certain officials at Sihanouk's inability to cope with the expanding Vietnamese Communist forces inside the country, and at his ambivalent approach of alternating threats with expressions of solidarity with Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

Arms Ship's Captain Believes Five Were Involved in Mutiny

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI)—The captain of the hijacked U.S. munitions ship Columbia Eagle believes as many as five crewmen were involved in seizing the freighter and diverting it to Cambodia, Gen. Mark Hatfield disclosed today.

In a cable to J.C. Thayer, president of the Columbia Steamship Co., owners of the Columbia Eagle, Capt. Donald Swann alleged the ship was hijacked by two armed hippies, Clyde McKay and Alvin Glatkowski, both of whom have been granted political asylum in Cambodia.

Capt. Swann said that although he was unable to prove it he believed three other seamen were "involved to some extent."

\$110 Million Cargo

Sen. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, made public the Swann cable. Sen. Hatfield said the Columbia Eagle was carrying \$110 million worth of napalm bombs and other ammunition to Thailand.

The Pentagon said today that the U.S. Commander in the Pacific Area, Adm. John McCain Jr., considered and rejected a suggestion from subordinates that the Navy forcibly take over the Columbia Eagle after she was seized.

A spokesman, Jerry W. Friedhelm, also said Capt. Swann radioed that one of the two mutineers had indicated there would be more such incidents.

"McKay and Glatkowski stated from the beginning that if the Cambodian government would not seize the vessel, they would settle it, that everyone would have to get off at the earliest opportunity," the cable reportedly said.

"Later this was changed to say that the master could stay aboard. A Cambodian gunboat made fast alongside while another circled the vessel."

The cable also said: "McKay and Glatkowski forced me to pay them off at gun point, demanding and receiving an additional \$800 for transportation."

The two mutineers allegedly

could do it by themselves, by increasing their armed forces, for example. And also if Cambodia and South Vietnam and her allies cooperate along the border, then I believe that the Communists would find it impossible to stay."

Asked when he thought such military cooperation against the Communists could be arranged, Mr. Thien replied "immediately after our diplomatic relations are resumed." At that moment, the cable ended with the news of the coup d'etat.

British Consul U.S., Ailes

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—British authorities today began urgent consultations with the United States and other allied powers on the ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodian head of state.

The Foreign Office declined official comment on grounds that the development is an internal affair of the Indo-Chinese country.

But privately officials indicated there is deep concern that Cambodia might become the setting of the kind of strife that has been plaguing neighboring Vietnam and Laos for years.

It was not immediately clear whether the message Mr. Thien received was a transcript of a radio broadcast or a cable sent to a foreign embassy in Saigon and monitored by the Vietnamese telegraph office. An aide said it was the former, but the informal wording of the message indicated the latter.

Ninety minutes later, news agencies here monitored the broadcast announcing the coup in French over the Phnom Penh radio.

Mr. Thien evidently had some advance warning or at least suspicion about the coup, for he was about to happen. Just before he abruptly canceled a scheduled appearance and speech he was to make this evening before a dinner held by the Asian press seminar, which is currently underway in Saigon.

Many of the journalists attending the seminar were at the president's reception when he announced the news of the coup. A moment before the message arrived, the president was discussing the recent unrest in Cambodia and her troubled relationship with South Vietnam.

"I think South Vietnam and Cambodia could become very good friends in the future," he said. "We never were enemies and we shall not become enemies in the future."

"Recently the Cambodians have realized the Communists' true objectives in their country and they have begun to react," he said.

"If the Cambodians wanted to chase away the Communists, they

Cambodian Rightists Depose Sihanouk in Bloodless Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

war than a conflict in Vietnam alone."

Radio broadcasts from Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, reported that Sihanouk was deposed in an orderly fashion by a unanimous decision of parliament taken at 1 p.m.

The broadcasts said that the Royal Council and the National Assembly, which comprise the parliament, "without their confidence" in Sihanouk "following the grave crisis caused by the events of the past few days."

The parliament appointed Cheng Heng, the chairman of the National Assembly, as acting chief of state in conformity with the constitution. A former civil servant elected to the assembly in 1968, he is an obscure figure with no known political leanings.

The Phnom Penh broadcasts said that he will act as chief of state "until such time as an election is held to replace him."

The broadcasts added that "other ministries, international agreements and laws remain unchanged."

Gen. Lon Nol, now the most prominent Cambodian government executive, is a stocky, taciturn soldier of 56, who has been premier and defense minister since August, 1969.

Prior to his installation as premier, he was a deputy premier, defense minister and commander in chief of the army. He served briefly as premier in early 1967, but resigned after being injured in an automobile accident.

A chronically ill man, Gen. Lon Nol was in Paris for medical care from October until last month. Sihanouk, who left Paris a week ago, was also in southern France being treated for obesity, high blood pressure and fatigue.

During their absence, Prince Sisowath Sirk Matak served as acting premier and acting defense minister. The same as Gen. Lon Nol, he was formerly Cambodian ambassador to Peking and envoy in Tokyo.

He declined an offer to become premier in 1967, after returning from Tokyo, but accepted the portfolio as deputy premier in charge of religious affairs, interior,

public security and education in the Lon Nol cabinet formed two years later.

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Entering South Vietnam

Vietnamese Residents Fleeing Cambodia, Saigon Reports

SAIGON, March 18 (AP)—Large numbers of Vietnamese residents have fled their homes in Cambodia and crossed the border into South Vietnam's Chau Doc Province, a South Vietnamese government spokesman said today.

He said he understood they left because of "incidents" referring to violence last Thursday in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, where demonstrators rioted the city's Vietnamese section.

The attack on the Vietnamese section followed by a day the raiding of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese missions in Phnom Penh by Cambodian demonstrators protesting the presence of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops in their country.

"I guess they fear for their lives," the Saigon government spokesman said, referring to the Vietnamese fleeing Cambodia. "They're afraid there will be no discrimination between Vietnamese nationals and the Vietnamese Communists."

He said it was his impression that hundreds of Vietnamese had crossed the border from Cambodia into Chau Doc Province. But he said he has no firm reports yet.

The exodus of civilian refugees from Cambodia, the government spokesman said, began one or two days ago. He said the South Vietnamese government is awaiting further information from the Chau Doc Province chief.

However, AP correspondent Peter Arnett, who was in the border area, said he had neither seen nor

heard anything "to indicate that large numbers of refugees were crossing the boundary into South Vietnam and said province officials told him they knew of no large refugee movement."

South Vietnamese sources said the highest in nearly four months, the sources said. While Communist dead were thousands in nearly one month.

The number of Americans killed last week was slightly higher than the toll of 25 dead in the week ending March 7, U.S. sources said.

Saigon Denies Its Guns Aided Cambodians

SAIGON, March 18 (AP)—A South Vietnamese military spokesman denied today that South Vietnamese artillery was used to support Cambodian troops battling Viet Cong in the same Vietnamese-Cambodian border region.

The spokesman said he had checked with the military headquarters in the Mekong Delta area and was told that South Vietnamese forces "received no call for help from the Cambodian troops. And there has not been Vietnamese artillery supporting Cambodians."

An Associated Press correspondent, Peter Arnett, reported from the border town of Chau Doc yesterday that government artillery fired at targets north in South Vietnam and Cambodia in answer to a request "induced" by the Vietnamese chief of an Phu District by a Cambodian troop commander.

Reliable informants told the correspondent the incident occurred during a major military operation Sunday and Monday, in which Cambodian troops tried to push a Viet Cong battalion back across the border into South Vietnam.

The government spokesman said that South Vietnamese artillery does fire in that region of the border, but he said that the firing was "misunderstood," as being in support of the Cambodians.

French Village Isolated

PARIS, March 18 (AP)—A French village in the Mekong Delta region of southern France at 3,500 feet altitude.

Improved road signs and the elimination of 400 highway danger spots.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas said: "Without doubt, all-round action is necessary to ensure permanent the number of road deaths will reach the figure of 18,000 this year, and the number of injured 350,000."

According to the latest available figures, 14,245 persons were killed on French roads in 1968.

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said the introduction of the speed limit followed a successful eight-month experiment of limiting the speed on 1,500 kilometers (900 miles) of national highways.

The new limit will be put into effect for the Easter holidays starting this weekend, Mr. Chaban-Delmas told a road safety news conference.

He added that an excess of 20 mph (32 kmph) for overtaking would be tolerated.

Other measures announced by Mr. Chaban-Delmas were:

• A permitted alcohol limit of 0.8 gram of alcohol per liter of blood.

After the Tonkin Gulf Resolution

When Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee describes a State Department document as "the most enlightened and progressive and conciliatory and pleasant memorandum I've received in a long time," it suggests the dawn of a new era in administration-congressional relations. Majority Leader Mansfield was also pleased by the administration's turnabout on repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, and Sen. Mathias, chief sponsor of the repealer, was delighted. Of course no millennium is in sight, but there has been a notable clearing of the atmosphere in which the executive and legislative branches can seek a common understanding on the use of American armed forces abroad, when that seems necessary.

The immediate effect of the document in question (it was signed by acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations G.G. Torbert Jr., and approved by Secretary of State Rogers) is to brighten the outlook for passage of the Mathias resolution. This would mean sweeping away the accumulated debris of the cold war—all the measures passed in the Fifties and Sixties to sustain the President in his use of force, or threats to use force, to meet crises all the way from Cuba to Vietnam. The administration has gone on record saying that it "is not depending on any of these resolutions as legal or constitutional authority for its present conduct of foreign relations, or its contingency plans," and that it is willing to have them repealed.

More significant is Secretary Rogers' pledge which seems to say that the executive branch will go to Congress for authority before venturing upon any possible future Vietnam.

The exact language of the document on this point is:

"Should a situation arise calling into play our treaty commitments or otherwise seriously and immediately affecting the vital United States interests in the areas affected by these resolutions, we would wish to see Congress at that time fulfill its proper role under the constitution in the decision-making process... Should circumstances warrant, and after consultation with appropriate committees and the congressional leadership, we might indeed seek further resolutions in fresh crises."

This is a heartening acknowledgment

that the war power belongs to Congress and that it should not be exercised by the President, acting alone, as has often been done in the past. There is some ground for concern, however, about the department's rather noncommittal attitude toward anything to replace the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. This administration is not relying on that resolution to support its present policy in Vietnam but it fears that repeal at this time might create the wrong impression of American policy abroad. To avoid that result, this document notes, "Congress could, of course, draft and adopt a new resolution to complement and support" the Nixon policies of negotiation and withdrawal.

This is precisely what the Mathias resolution seeks to do and it is difficult to understand why no forthright endorsement of this effort was forthcoming. After all, the war is continuing in Vietnam, even though on a decelerating basis, and with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution gone, there would be nothing left to support the presidential policy other than the "inherent power" theory which the Senate is trying so hard to put out of use. In these circumstances the administration's new-found respect for congressional prerogatives would seem to necessitate a request for a new resolution in support of the withdrawal-as-soon-as-feasible policy in Vietnam.

The statement makes a number of valid criticisms of the Mathias resolution. It should not, for example, appear to favor imposition of a coalition government on South Vietnam. The resolution should also make clear that it is not intended to change basic foreign policies or commitments. Its chief concern is the means by which policies are implemented. There is also a valid point in the suggested reorientation of the proposed committee that would study the problem of terminating the emergency proclamation of 1950. Since 170 statutes were brought into force by that action and many of them are still in use, the consequences of termination should be carefully examined before the decision to act is taken.

The sequel to this constructive reply from the State Department ought to be a cooperative effort between the department and Congress to get all use of the nation's military forces abroad back on the constitutional track.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Exodus in Black Africa

Leaders in both East and West Africa are retreating before pressures of racism, chauvinism and plain envy in a way that tarnishes their case against the remnants of white minority rule in southern Africa.

In East Africa a sizable human tragedy looms for the Asian community that has played such a major role in commerce, especially in Kenya and Uganda. On the west coast, Ghana's decision to expel abruptly all aliens not holding residence permits has caused enormous hardship, mass flight and strained relations with nearly all neighboring countries.

Neither case is simple, and in neither are African governments alone to blame. In both, however, African statesmen of enviable reputations—Presidents Kenyatta and Obote and Prime Minister Busia—are falling to provide the leadership that still might head off painfully familiar migrations of innocent people.

Britain bears heavy responsibility for the situation in East Africa. When it granted independence to Uganda and Kenya it promised Asian residents holding British passports that they could always migrate

to Britain. But two years ago, in panic at an upsurge of Asian immigrants and a growing racial problem, Britain cut the inflow from East Africa to 1,500 families a year.

This cannot excuse leaders in Kenya and Uganda who now try to evade any responsibility for tens of thousands of people by pretending that their plight is solely a British concern. Those leaders helped provoke the problem by indiscriminate, large-scale actions to close down Asian shopkeepers and businessmen.

Similarly, there was no excuse for the abrupt expulsion of 60,000 Asians—in this case mostly black Africans—from Ghana during a single week. Ghana has high unemployment and perhaps cannot tolerate an alien population one-fourth as large as its own citizenry. In that case, what was required was a program of orderly repatriation, carefully worked out with Ghana's neighbors, not a pell-mell exodus.

Given every possible explanation and excuse, actions such as these are unworthy of the leaders in whose names they are being carried out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Franco-U.S. Relations

Politically, the French still consider that our relations with the United States have improved since Gen. de Gaulle's departure. Yet this improvement was more definitely perceived before the Pompidou visit than after it. When compared with what it was in January, the picture has somewhat deteriorated. The evolution is similar as far as Israel is concerned. Franco-Israeli relations were considered as less good since Gen. de Gaulle's departure. The appraisal is even more unfavorable now. As a conclusion, if one admits that Mr. Pompidou's visit to the United States was symbolic, that it was intended to both establish the rapprochement that had taken place since June, 1969, and to enhance the international stature of the president of the French Republic, one can consider: (1) That on these two levels the incidents and demonstrations have made Mr. Pompidou run serious risks; (2) That on the personal level, he managed to restore the situation; (3) That the balance sheet—without being bad—is questionable as far

as Franco-American relations are concerned. Nothing, however, really jeopardized the patrimony of the old alliance.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Red Loss in Finland

The vote in Finland shows once again that the Soviet Union cannot go as far in Europe as it did with the invasion of Czechoslovakia without suffering a chain reaction of counterblows. The latest of these is the electoral defeat of the coalition government with the Communists which had run Finland since 1966.

The fact that they condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia, at least initially, was of little help to the Finnish Communists. They were nevertheless seen as trustworthy in foreign policy, and in the domestic field the responsibilities of power, especially on economic problems, deprived them of those easy propaganda motifs which always help the Communists when they are in the opposition.

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 19, 1895

PARIS—Why has General von Werder, the German Ambassador to Russia, been so suddenly recalled? And why has his recall the appearance of his being in disgrace, inasmuch as he has presented the letters which bring his mission to the czar to an end before leaving St. Petersburg, instead of doing this when the successor has been appointed? This is the issue being discussed all over Germany.

Fifty Years Ago

March 19, 1920

WASHINGTON—By 84 votes to 24, the Senate has rejected all attempts to assist "subject peoples": Egypt, Hawaii, Korea, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands went down in the common defeat. The argument of the Senate seemed to be: We have enough problems at home without interfering with countries far afield. The incident afforded scope for a playful mood in the Upper House.



Nixon's Ugliest Decision

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—It has been a curious experience, during these last six months, to watch the Nixon administration gradually dropping its bland inaugural mask and just as gradually revealing the extreme toughness of its methods and aims. It has also been comic to see the President's overconfident opponents being put on the defensive, vastly to their own rather self-righteous surprise.

But this passage of time has now carried this new administration out of the comfortable zone of relatively easy decision-making and into the more normal zone where the decisions are painful and even ugly. And before leaving for Saigon and Jerusalem, this reporter cannot refrain from a further word about the President's very ugly reported decision to refuse additional planes to Israel.

Here again, there is much irony in the extraordinary silence of those who should be protesting most loudly, both in politics and in the media. These people have, in truth, muted themselves by their endless, self-deluding protestations that this is a lovely, easy, undangerous world, in which power counts for naught and all issues can be rationally negotiated.

Yet this strange silence changes none of the facts that make the President's reported decision so deeply disturbing, whichever way you look at it. There are, in fact, two different ways of looking at it. The refusal of the planes that

Israel needs for survival can first of all be regarded as a temporary measure, mainly intended to avoid the dreadful row with the Arabs that would surely follow an affirmative answer to Israel's request. But even such an attempt to gain time and to blur things over is bound to be deeply dangerous, for two different reasons.

To begin with, it will surely be interpreted in the Kremlin as a major sign of weakness and timidity. Seemingly weak and timid to the Kremlin will surely encourage deeper, more direct Soviet involvement in the Middle Eastern fighting. This, in itself, is an enormous danger.

But there is another danger, too. For the long pull, Israel's survival literally does depend on getting the planes it has requested. Israel has no other source, moreover, except this country. And if you tell a brave man, or a brave people, that the jugular will be cut in a year's time, what is the response to be expected?

'Reasons of State'

The response to expect, of course, is preventive action before the jugular can be cut. The Israelis already have far too many reasons to give serious consideration to this preventive strike aimed to occupy Alexandria, Egypt, which has long been advocated by Gen. Ben-Zion. If the President carries out his present plan, these reasons will be vastly increased.

As to the other way of looking at the President's plan, it is still more unpleasant. No one can, in fact, rule out a presidential decision of a much more basic sort—a decision that for cold-blooded "reasons of state" American support for Israel must be tapered off forthwith. This country's material interests in the Middle East are overwhelmingly located in the Arab lands, after all. And there are plenty of people around Richard Nixon who have been stressing these "reasons of state."

And one must face the terrible fact: this will almost surely mean the eventual destruction of Israel, accompanied by a bloodthirsty Arab massacre of Israel's people. That, quite literally, is what the Arabs really want. And if American support is withdrawn, that is what the Arabs will surely try their best to get, with strong Soviet assistance.

People of my generation have always been inclined to look at the public establishment as a kind of glorious skill and courage as the prime American assets in the Middle East. Then those "reasons of state" are seen in their true proportions, and then the need emerges not to hesitate and instead to look at Israel's public establishment as a kind of glorious skill and courage as the prime American assets in the Middle East.

Then those "reasons of state" are seen in their true proportions, and then the need emerges not to hesitate and instead to look at Israel's public establishment as a kind of glorious skill and courage as the prime American assets in the Middle East.

The Big Business of Petty Chiseling

By James Reston

NEW YORK—If you want to get a line on what's going on in America these days, and even if you don't, it's interesting to talk to any big business man serving the general public.

For example, the New York Telephone Company, which serves the city and most of the state, knows something about the dominion of fear in America today.

Unlisted numbers are away up, even though you now have to pay an extra charge for not listing your number in the telephone book. Business in the public telephone booths at night, particularly in the high-crime areas of the city, is away down. More significant, an increasing number of New Yorkers, fearing that burglars will telephone before calling round on official business, are leaving the telephone off the hook before they go out on the town.

The department store owners and the airline companies in New York are conscious of this same problem. Peter Hellman reports in *The New York Times Magazine* that a professional team of shop watchers in New York insists that one out of every ten shoppers is a shoplifter. The FBI says that shoplifting is up 150 percent since 1960. The retailers in New York estimate the shoplifting take at \$2 billion a year in America and say that this adds 15 percent to prices now charged to the stores.

In the airports, according to our friends at the New York News, petty chiseling has become big business, controlled by the Mafia, which now apparently lifts everything except Boeing 747s. But the New York Telephone Company is probably a better indicator of the social trends in the country.

It is an easy target. It scatters its machines on street corners where it collects money, and best-

ing the machine has always been a target for thieves. Accordingly, people who need money for food, booze, dope, or the rent, have been resorting in ever greater numbers and with increasing ingenuity to the art of stuffing the money slots with tissue, blocking the coins and then making the rounds and making out the receipts and collecting the backed-up coins. The telephone credit card racket is even easier and seems to flourish particularly on college campuses and in the Puerto Rican districts. Somebody gets a card number and instead of "hooking" the machine, they use the card number, with long distance calls to Puerto Rico from New York and to assorted girls and friends from the campuses.

Talking Longer

We ran into a New York Telephone man the other day who admitted that the public had a right to complain about his company's service. The company had underestimated the demand. Wall Street was using more and more telephones. The black areas of the city were calling for far more private telephones than the company expected. Everybody seemed to be troubled about something these days and therefore were telephoning more and talking longer than in quieter times, and the company was caught short on equipment and on service.

Even so, he was running into problems beyond the question of inadequate service. The New York Telephone Company's uncollected bills are now running at \$1,500,000 a month, compared to \$1,000,000 a month a year ago and \$800,000 in 1968. And the cost of wasteful and mindless destruction of public telephones—ripping out the head-phones, for example, without collecting any cash—was rising even more steeply.

This is not to be explained by the personal policies of the company. It employs 93,000 people in the state of New York, over 20,000 of whom are from minority groups, and over 18,000 of its 57,000 employees in New York City are blacks or Spanish-Americans. But the telephone is a symbol of a public establishment, a kind of the mechanism of the age, and therefore seems to be a popular target.

Somewhat, the telephone company is regarded by many not only as a rich, impersonal monument of power but as a kind of communication to relief that never comes. This is why it switched from "information" to "directory assistance" because many people thought "information" meant information on anything—what to do if they were lost or stranded, or wanted to know how the basketball games came out.

You should sit in on the "information" telephone calls in a great city some night. They do not only ask for numbers; they tell something about the loneliness, frustration and tragedy of many Americans today, of the problems of alcohol and narcotics, and of the sad underlife of American society.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

A Naggling Doubt in the U.S. The Erfurt Meeting

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON—Today's brief in Erfurt between the East and West German leaders finds Washington in the role of proud but nervous parent. Some such paternalism has long been quietly deemed both inevitable and desirable here. But there remains a nagging doubt about the Germans' political maturity, i.e., their ability to cope with either success or failure in the venture now begun.

Outwardly, there is a great calm in the U.S. government about Chancellor Willy Brandt's first foray across the great divide of Europe to meet Premier Willi Stoph of the long-scorched East German regime. Though his is regarded as the most symbolic step yet away from the cold-war era, there has been no official comment by the United States. The bipartisan policy of a generation—demanding German unification by "free elections" and ostracism of the East German "puppets"—is being superseded without a word of explanation. Great post-World War II arrangements, such as NATO and the German Marshall Plan, hang in the balance without a public murmur of trepidation.

Private Views

It is easy enough, however, to encounter some of the private reflections and concerns of officials here:

U.S. policy over the last 25 years has brought stability and prosperity to Western Europe, but it has failed to satisfy the German yearning for unification and the need for a more stable pattern of European security. Soviet power cannot be forcibly rolled back from the Elbe River and Moscow's Communist allies cannot be lured westward without Soviet consent.

The West Germans should therefore be encouraged to try their hand at wearing down the barriers between West and East; they could not in any case be long restrained from the effort. They are the foremost military and economic power in Western Europe and should be at peak strength for diplomatic negotiations with the Communist nations.

It goes without saying that the Western alliance remains reasonably firm and reliable. Moscow wants quiet on its Western front to concentrate on the challenge of Communist China in the East. Washington remains physically a power and party to developments in Europe, though it may one day have to yield to domestic demands for troop withdrawals and disengagement.

Risks Involved

But there are serious risks to be kept in mind. Mr. Brandt has invested heavily in his Eastern venture and public expectations may bring him to some difficult choices between concessions to the Communists and political instability at home. Even if he succeeds in the early rounds by trading treaties of nonaggression and trade for more normal contacts between the two Germanys—his

may be slowly tipped by those now to conduct the bitter debate between all-German unification and West German military and economic bloc.

Hence, the prospect of even gradual and long-term change is slightly uncertain here. For the first time in the postwar Bonn-Washington alliance, the eagerness for reassurance emanates from this side of the Atlantic.

For the moment, the West German chancellor has Washington's confidence. He has shown himself aware of both the political and diplomatic traps along the way, and he has proceeded carefully. But he will move slowly and surely.

Not Another Rap

Instead of a secret treaty, Brandt through which Germany broke the restrictions imposed at Versailles by an alliance with the Soviet Union after World War I—Mr. Brandt has pursued a policy that "starts in the West."

He seems willing to exchange trade and economic credits and acceptance of Germany's post-war frontiers with Poland and Czechoslovakia—and the recognition that there are "two German states within one German nation"—for a relaxation of police and travel curbs in East Germany, for more communication and cultural exchanges as well as continued trade with the East. Germans, and for a livelier commercial and diplomatic trade with those of the Eastern European countries.

The East Germans, who still seek full-fledged diplomatic recognition from Bonn, appear to be reluctant partners in the new contacts and negotiations. But their Soviet patrons and their trade-hungry allies in the East have been, for the time being, probably to test how much they can extract from the new flexibility in Bonn.

Russia's Motives

The Russians have long wanted to force—through pressure in West Berlin and elsewhere—acceptance of their domination of Eastern Europe, including East Germany. Beyond that, they have sought here to be able to reduce American influence on the Continent and to weaken the rival military and economic institutions of the West.

The United States, on the other hand, has tried by various means to enhance the independence of the East Europeans and to draw them Westward without weakening West Germany's ties to the West. These competing ambitions are now riding on Bonn's widespread negotiations with East Germany, the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia. Also at stake, at least indirectly, are the overriding efforts of the United States and this Soviet Union to negotiate an arms-control agreement and a wider pattern of détente, including access rights to Berlin and eventually, perhaps, a mutual reduction of forces in central Europe.

Letters

Equality of Sexes

In your story of March 10 concerning the "Growing Wage Gap" between men and women, only one comparison was statistically worthwhile, i.e., female associate professors earn about \$742 less per year than males.

It is, of course, true that women often make less than men in the same position. However, median salaries of male and female chemists, physicists and psychologists certainly cannot tell the true story since the women in these fields are distributed mainly at the lower levels. The women have mostly bachelor's degrees with a smattering of master's. U.S. Office of Education figures for the school year 1968-1969 show that chemistry graduates were awarded to 1,422 men and 91 women. Figures are similar for other sciences.

Since women also tend to leave to raise children, the median salary figures given are only an attempt to compare a low-seniority, less

educated group with men who have a higher percentage of degrees and very seldom retire for 10 years in mid-career.

And let us have no more cautioning of young women against entering a particular field as suggested by Elizabeth Shelton in the case of chemistry. Young women should be encouraged to get the highest degree possible in their respective fields. When they do, the salaries will still be less than the men's but the differential will be much less than the misleading figures presented.

VIRGINIA W. LAWRENCE

Vienna.

A Question

Now that your readers are aware that Artell Bakerwald and Al Rumsfeld are one and the same person, is it not time to ask: "When will he stop bragging?" Pogo would surely like to know.

J. DU BUQUE

c/o muuser, Paris.

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Germany (air)	\$	75.00	145.00	295.00	Turkey (air)	\$	7.50
Germany (sea)	\$	65.00	125.00	255.00	Turkey (sea)	\$	65.00
Ghana (air)	\$	75.00	145.00	295.00	U.A.R. (air)	\$	7.50
Ghana (sea)	\$	65.00	125.00	255.00	U.A.R. (sea)	\$	65.00
Greece (air)	\$	75.00	145.00	295.00	Uganda (air)	\$	7.50
Greece (sea)	\$	65.00	125.00	255.00	Uganda (sea)	\$	65.00
Holland (air)	\$	75.00	145.00	295.00	Yemen (air)	\$	7.50
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Italy (sea)	\$	65.00	125.00	255.00			
Japan (air)	\$	75.00	145.00	295.00			
Japan (sea)	\$	65.00	125.00	255.00			
Korea (air)	\$	75.00	145.00	295.00			
Korea (sea)	\$	65.00	125.00	255.00			
Malaysia (air)	\$	75.00	145.00	295.00			



HARD FALL—Two elephants are guided out of a river, near Montignou, in central France, where four of the beasts fell when their circus truck, its brakes failing, swung over a bridge parapet. One elephant was killed and another injured in the accident, in which a truck with lions was struck by the elephants' carrier and pitched onto the parapet and hung in midair. Rescuers worked it cautiously back onto the roadway.

3 Teen-Agers Held for Potting Tomato Plants

OAKLAND, Calif., March 18 (Reuters).—Three 17-year-old members of an Oakland high school gardening class have been arrested for growing marijuana plants in the school greenhouse and labeling them tomatoes.

The three boys were regarded as star pupils because of their devotion to the plants, police said after a raid on the greenhouse led to a haul of 14 flourishing marijuana plants.

Purged Soviet Poet's Widow To Publish Memoir in West

By Henry Raymond
NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—The memoir of the widow of Oleg Plavchikov Mandelstam, the Russian poet who died in Siberia during the purges of the 1930s, has been obtained for publication here this fall.

The 400-page memoir by Nadezhda Yakovlevna Mandelstam, which has not been published in the Soviet Union, portrays the poet's defiance of the Stalinist suppression to which he and other nonconformist writers were subjected.

It also gives the first authoritative account of their three years of political exile together in Voronezh, an industrial city in European Russia, after his arrest in 1934 for having written a biting scornful epigram about Stalin.

During this period, considered to have been the most productive of Mr. Mandelstam's career, he developed an architectural quality in his classical style that has come to be regarded in the Soviet Union today as the greatest poetic expression of the 20th century.

Rehabilitation Awaited

Mrs. Mandelstam, who is 70 years old and lives in Moscow, completed the manuscript almost six years ago. After Stalin's death, the authorities promised that her husband's work would receive complete political rehabilitation, but this was yet to happen. As for Mrs. Mandelstam's book, it was not accepted by the government publishing houses for publication.

It became known yesterday, however, that one of the typewritten copies of the manuscript has reached the West, and it will be published simultaneously by Athlone Publishers, in New York, and William Collins Sons & Co., Ltd., in London, next September. Their acquisition is regarded as a major publishing coup.

Max Hayward, a faculty member at Oxford University and this year visiting scholar at Columbia University's Russian Institute, disclosed some details about the book itself.

"The bulk of the work deals with the exile from 1934 to 1937," he said. "But there are also lively reflections about their friends in the literary world, particularly Anna Akhmatova and Boris Pasternak."

Sense of Humor

Mr. Mandelstam, who was born in Warsaw in 1891 the son of a Jewish businessman, came to St. Petersburg at the age of 19 after having studied in Heidelberg and Paris. His sharp sense of humor and an unbounded admiration for Russian culture quickly won him wide recognition in literary circles. Though he did not oppose the Bolshevik revolution, his famous poem "Twilight of Freedom" both welcomed and dreaded it, in the thirties the frail, urbane poet became an outspoken critic of Stalinism. Unabashed in his satirical attacks, he recited the stanza about the Soviet leader "After each death, he is like a Georgian tribesman, putting a raspberry in his mouth" in a friend's house.

This led to his arrest in May, 1934. Freed in 1937, he was arrested for a second time in May, 1938, and sent to Siberia, where he died a few months later.

Woman Survives Ordeal in Britain After Kidnapping

LONDON, March 18 (AP).—A woman court official, who mysteriously vanished from her office Monday, turned up late last night 200 miles away—partially undressed and with her hair cropped to within an inch of her head.

She told police she had been kidnapped by three men, assaulted and driven around for 24 hours before being dumped from a truck on a lonely roadway.

Police began an intensive hunt for New Zealander Margaret O'Shea, 31, who started work as a probation officer 18 months ago, when her London office was found empty and ransacked.

Fire Officers Stay on Job Shutdown of Heathrow Off at Least One Day

LONDON, March 18 (Reuters).—A total shutdown of London's Heathrow Airport appeared to have been averted tonight for at least the next 24 hours.

A spokesman for the airport said: "We will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. tomorrow. What happens after that, I don't know."

He said the airport's fire department will be manned tomorrow by fire officers who have been keeping the airport going for the past 16 days during a firemen's strike.

The fire officers' union had threatened to order their men back to their normal supervisory jobs tonight. This would have meant Heathrow's shutting down completely.

According to airport regulations, no flights can land or take off unless the fire services are manned. The firemen's dispute is over their claim for an extra £2 (£4.80) a week.

But 12,000 other airport workers have a separate grievance over the awarding of a contract to the Canadian-based General Aviation Services (GAS) to handle aircraft on the ground.

The workers have threatened a four-hour shutdown if any airline uses the services of GAS.

Meanwhile, nearly 15,000 dockers throughout Britain were due to resume work today after their unofficial one-day strike in support of full-scale nationalization of ports.

Yesterday, 1,000 of the dockers held a mass meeting in London and later lobbied members of Parliament.

Passenger Flights For U.S. SST Not Likely Before '77

WASHINGTON, March 18 (Reuters).—The American superjet transport plane will not be ready to fly passengers for at least seven or eight years, Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe said yesterday.

Answering questions at a National Press Club luncheon, Mr. Volpe said the plane, when developed, would initially not be allowed to fly over populated areas of the United States. It would be used only on overseas routes.

Noting that there were some who asked how it could pay in those circumstances, Mr. Volpe said that the Boeing Aircraft Co., the builder of the plane, would be selling enough to meet the needs for overseas traffic for the first four or five years.

"So you don't have to worry about the sonic boom or other factors for another ten years," he said.

Fiery Death Backs '68 Czech Invasion

LONDON, March 18 (AP).—A pro-Soviet Communist burned himself to death to demonstrate support for the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, friends reported today.

Leo Courtney, 37, a commerce student at a south London college, was found dying yesterday on a bed of gasoline-soaked straw. Beside him was a note saying: "This is what Jan Palach did."

Friends said Mr. Courtney had long been angry at Mr. Palach's self-immolation in protest against the Soviet occupation of 1968.

Fanfani Close To Resolving Italian Crisis

At Least Two Parties To Join His Coalition

ROME, March 18 (AP).—Two of three key center-left parties to-night endorsed Senate President Amintore Fanfani's program for a new coalition government that would end Italy's 40-day-old political crisis.

But the left-wing Italian Socialist party postponed a decision until tomorrow leaving doubts on the success of Mr. Fanfani's efforts. The parties met tonight to discuss a five-point document presented by Mr. Fanfani today containing his program for the new cabinet.

Mr. Fanfani's Christian Democrats and the moderate Unitarian Socialists fully endorsed the document. They said his program formed a "solid base" for a new cabinet.

But the Socialist party was unable to complete discussion tonight because of the pressure put on secretary Francesco de Martino by the pro-Communist left wing to reject the document and break off talks.

But despite the delay, the Socialists are expected to endorse the document tomorrow morning. Mr. de Martino is clearly postponing a vote in an effort to round up a larger majority than the 60 percent he controls within the party.

After the Socialist decision tomorrow, Mr. Fanfani is to report to President Giuseppe Saragat on his consultations.

It appears likely that Mr. Fanfani will tell Mr. Saragat that a new government is possible. Mr. Saragat could then designate him officially to form the cabinet or pick some other Christian Democrat leader, possibly upon Mr. Fanfani's own recommendation. The Senate president is reportedly unwilling to head the government himself.

Picasso Opposes Court Bid Of Son to Legitimize Paternity

GRASSE, France, March 18.—Pablo Picasso, 88, yesterday opposed a request in court by his 22-year-old illegitimate son for a legal declaration of paternity.

Claude de Ruis Picasso, born in 1947 to Picasso and his onetime model, Françoise Gilot, now lives in New York, where he works as a magazine photographer. A daughter, Paloma, was born to the couple in 1949.

Miss Gilot left Picasso in 1954. "You can't live with a historical monument," she said.

In 1961, Claude won a decree from the Minister of Justice permitting him and his sister to use the name Picasso.

But relations with Picasso and his family were broken following the publication of Miss Gilot's book, "Ten Years With Picasso," which he tried unsuccessfully to have seized.

Yesterday, Picasso's lawyer, Roland Dumas, said the painter considered his son's request "an insult." Picasso was not in court. "It is my son who avoided my affection," the lawyer quoted Picasso. He said both he and his present wife, Jacqueline, still profess "tenderness" for the young man.

The court reserved its decision. Mr. Dumas also opposed the claim on the ground that Picasso was still married to his first wife, Olga, at the time of Claude's birth. He argued that under French law a man cannot legally recognize his paternity of children born of an adulterous relationship.

Picasso also has a legitimate son, Paul, by his first wife.

Death, Injury Rate Reported Higher in Small, Cheaper Car

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Drivers of small, low-priced automobiles are killed or seriously injured more often than those in heavier, more expensive cars, according to a study released in Senate testimony yesterday.

In the study of 270,697 cars involved in accidents in 1968 and 1969 in North Carolina, passengers in the Volkswagen bus suffered the highest injury and death rates reported to the Senate subcommittee studying auto repairs.

Twelve other cars showed injuries significantly higher than average in the study presented by J. J. Campbell, director of the Safety Research Center at the University of North Carolina.

The Lucky Thirteen

He also named 13 models that he said "are associated with lower incidence of serious or fatal driver injury"—all but one products of the General Motors Corp.

Cars involved in accidents producing the most injuries (in descending order) were:

Volkswagen buses, the 1962 Corvair, 1960 Corvair, 1965 Chevy-II, 1965 Valiant, 1966 Valiant, 1964 small Dodge, 1964 Valiant, 1963 Chevy-II, 1961 Corvair, all Volkswagen sedans, 1963 Ford Fairlane and 1963 Ford Fairlane.

Cars associated with least injuries were the 1968 Pontiacs, 1967 Buicks and 1966 Oldsmobiles, all three tied with the best record—a rate of injury only half the average of all injuries suffered in the 270,000 cars studied.

Mr. Campbell said more GM cars are included in what he called the significant results because more GM cars are on the road.

Big 3 Similar

He said the big three auto manufacturers—Chrysler, Ford and GM—were "similar to each other in injury values, and tended to range from average to the better-than-average."

"Some of the small cars, the low-priced cars, are the ones in which driver injury is higher," Mr. Campbell said. "This probably means that even more attention would have to be paid to safety design in these smaller cars than in others."

He said the high injury rate offsets price savings to small-car owners.

His figures were based on police accident reports from North Carolina filed in 1968 and 1969.

In another study presented to the subcommittee at the opening of three days of hearings, senators were told the 1970 American Motors Hornet is the most expensive car to repair of four popular small cars subjected to low-speed crash tests.

William Haddon Jr., president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, said the 1970 Volkswagen-1600, was the cheapest car to repair after low-speed crash tests.

In overall figures for the four 1970 models, the Hornet was the most expensive, the Ford Maverick was the second, the Toyota Corona was third and Volkswagen fourth.

Playwright Crommelynck, 83, Is Dead

PARIS, March 18 (Reuters).—Fernand Crommelynck, one of the most popular French-speaking Belgian playwrights, died in his suburban home at Herblay near Paris yesterday.

Mr. Crommelynck, 83, was born of a Belgian father and a French mother in the bohemian Paris area of Montmartre, and started life as an actor.

His most famed play, "Le Cocu Magnifique" ("The Magnificent Cuckold"), a satire of jealousy, was an immediate stage success in Paris in 1921 and has since become a worldwide hit.

Carrying on in this Rabelaisian style, he also won success in France and abroad with "Types d'Or" ("Gold Dicks"), a scathing satire of material wealth.

Edith J. Goode

WASHINGTON, March 18 (WP).—Edith J. Goode, 87, a crusader for women's rights and for humane treatment of animals, died here Saturday.

Miss Goode was a founder of the National Woman's party, which was organized in 1913 to promote women's suffrage.

She helped organize a women's suffrage march through Washington the day before the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson in 1913. In 1918 she went around the country distributing literature and conducting meetings on women's suffrage on a train called the "suffrage special."

She remained active in the party throughout her life, and was a member of its board at the time of her death. Shortly before her death she had been campaigning on Capitol Hill for passage of a constitutional amendment guaranteeing "equal rights to women," as she had been since women were granted the vote in 1920.

Sir Cecil Ponsonby Talbot

PENZANCE, England, March 18 (Reuters).—A British naval hero in the early days of submarines died yesterday at the age of 85.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Ponsonby Talbot, who volunteered for submarine service in 1905, became famous throughout the Royal Navy for his spectacular escapes during World War II.

After active service from 1914 to 1916—he commanded a submarine in the battle of Heligoland—Sir Cecil joined the Admiralty as assistant to the commodore of submarines and after two years took command of a submarine flotilla. He was knighted in 1939 and was director of Admiralty dockyards during World War II.

Mrs. Sydney Preen

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 18 (AP).—The mother of John Wayne died last night as the actor was flying home from a film location to be with her. Mr. Wayne was notified a few hours earlier of the serious condition of his mother, Mrs. Sydney Preen, 81, who had long been ill. The actor, making a film in Cuernavaca, Mexico, took a plane for Los Angeles.

20 Die, 59 Hurt As Bengal Police Fight Communists

CALCUTTA, India, March 18 (UPI).—Communist rioters armed with bombs, guns and knives killed 20 police and 59 wounded Indian workers in Calcutta and elsewhere in West Bengal State yesterday. The Indian Army was placed on alert as the violence spread.

Officials said 20 to 30 persons were killed and 59 wounded in the clashes. Police used tear gas and bullets against the mobs.

The violence erupted during a general statewide strike called by the Marxist Communist party to protest the resignation of West Bengal Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee. M. Mukherjee, leader of the non-Communist Bengal party, resigned to protest the failure of the Communist-dominated state government to curb political murders, looting and arson allegedly committed by the Marxist Communist party.

His resignation forced the collapse of the coalition government, which included 14 different parties, and raised the threat of imposed presidential rule by the federal government in New Delhi.

55 Greeks Released

ATHENS, March 18 (AP).—The Ministry of Public Order yesterday announced the release of 55 Greek political prisoners held for nearly three years, since the army seized power in April, 1967. An estimated 1,850 political detainees are still held under administrative restrictions.

Americans Target Of Turkish Attack

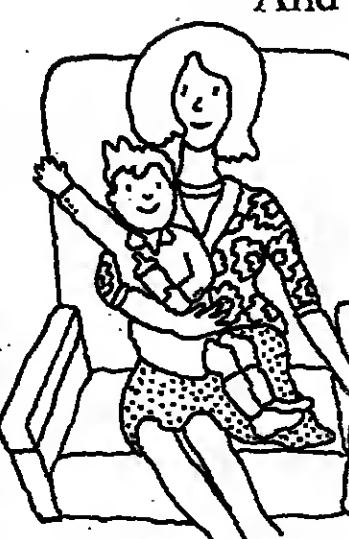
ISTANBUL, March 18 (UPI).—Student rioters erupted yesterday with the shooting of a U.S. Army vehicle, the hearing of American servicemen and tourists from an airport terminal and uproar at a university and teachers' college.

Some 600 students, most of them belonging to left-wing organizations, shouted anti-American slogans and smashed the windows of an Army car. The unidentified driver escaped.

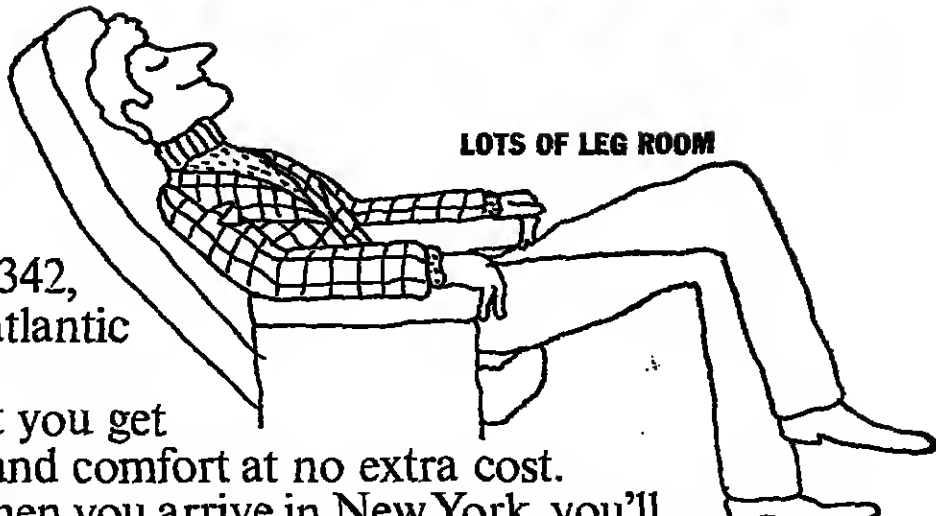
American servicemen and tourists are prevented from entering the terminal building by students shouting, "We want independent Turkey—down with imperialism—down with America."

Starting today daily to New York: The Roomier 747.

The mighty "jumbo jets" were designed by Boeing to carry up to 500 passengers. But the TWA 747 carries only 342, fewer than any other major transatlantic airline.



WIDE SEATS



LOTS OF LEG ROOM

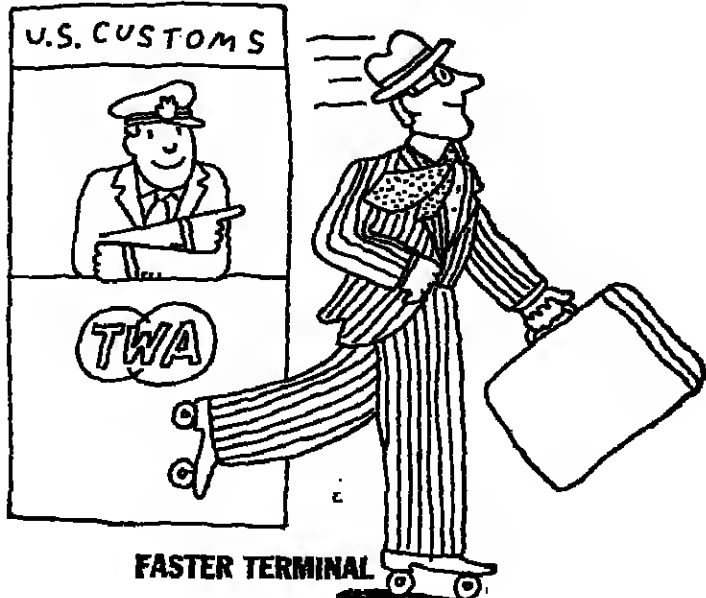
And the amazing thing is that you get all of this extra room and comfort at no extra cost. More than that, when you arrive in New York, you'll discover a brand new roomier terminal. TWA's Flight Wing One. It's the only terminal in America ready for the 747 and international passengers. And because we have our own Customs facilities, you will avoid the crush at the International Arrivals Building where every other international airline must deposit its passengers. TWA's transatlantic 747 service starts today from London. At 12 noon. Today, and every day.

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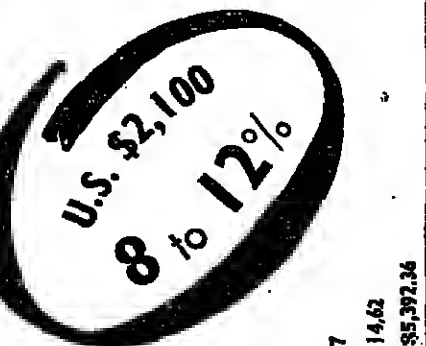
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75% True, Papillon Insists

PARIS, March 18 (UPI).—France's noisiest literary storm in years is swirling around the head of a former convict who has sold one million copies of a book he says is the story of his adventures. Henri Charrière, known as Papillon (butterfly) from his gangster days in the 1930s, claims the book—also called "Papillon"—is the "75 percent true" story of his 13 years in the notorious French prison colony of Cayenne and Devil's Island off French Guiana.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1930 for the murder of a fellow gangster in the seamy Place Pigalle of Paris. At his trial and in his book, Papillon asserts his innocence. Two other books rushed into print since "Papillon" bombed into the best-selling charts last

August—it is currently still No. 10—claim that Papillon not only invented or stole much of his material, but really was a murderer.

One of the anti-Papillon books, "The Four Truths of Papillon," has sold 75,000 copies in three weeks and is three places higher than "Papillon" on the charts. The other, "Papillon Pinned," has yet to get into the top ten.

So yesterday Papillon called a news conference in a Left Bank hotel to defend himself. Flanked by his publisher, his editors and his prominent supporters, including movie director Auguste Le Breton ("Ritzi"), he laid into his critics in front of an audience of 600.

Although no one actually came to blows inside the crowded conference—where newsmen were muttering among noisy pro and anti-Papillon factions—insults flew thick and fast.

Stripping off his jacket, Papillon cried: "I have given you my soul on a plate. I didn't have a secretary at my side to take down the dates of what everybody did and said when I was a convict. They didn't give me a typewriter when they put me in solitary."

This was his answer to shouts from the floor that instead of being his biography the book was a novel, based on the experiences of other convicts he met in jail.

In increasing tumult, Papillon surrendered the floor when Georges Menager, author of "The Four Truths," thundered his way through the crowd. Mr. Menager, who says he was given access to police and court files for his book, claims Papillon was a cheap pimp and police informer who really did shoot the man he was convicted of killing. In his own book, Papillon pictures himself as a "tough nut" who had plenty of girl friends in the Place Pigalle, but earned his living as an "honest" crook. He was framed, he said, by a corrupt police force and an inhuman legal system.

"Name your sources," chanted the pro-Papillon faction at Menager. "I am a newsman, not an informer. I don't name my sources," he replied. This brought another uproar, which all but drowned out Menager's claims that Papillon tried to stop him from publishing by threatening him with his "gang."

The conference then broke up. The literary world agreed nothing was settled, except that Papillon and his detractors will undoubtedly sell more books.



SMASHING RECORDS—This painting by the 18th-century artist George Stubbs was sold yesterday at Sotheby's in London for \$528,000, reportedly the highest price ever paid for a British work of art. The buyers, Agnew and Sons, London art dealers, bid on behalf of an

unidentified client. The painting had been in the Ploot family since 1765 when Sir George Ploot commissioned it. The work records a stag hunt staged by Sir George in Windsor Park to demonstrate the hunting skill of a cheetah he brought from India for George III.

From Russia—A Ribald Political Protest

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK (WP).—A brisk bidding contest is under way among American publishers for a literary property that is highly ribald, wholly novel and is regarded by experts as authentic—the first known example of underground pornography from the Soviet Union.

All the sacred subjects of the Soviet state are impressively lampooned in a work smuggled out of the Soviet Union entitled "The Adventures of Super-girl Otkrybrina." The work is in comic strip form and consists of 160 black and white pictures and a 25,000-word text.

The heroine's name derives from the October Revolution of 1917, and she is an earnest embodiment of Marxist-Leninist virtues, which she defends against an assortment of Chi-

nese, Cuban and other counter-revolutionaries in sometimes wildly exotic settings like the Gobi Desert. At one point she is raped by a gorilla.

Endowed with an impressive bosom and a bottom imprinted with red stars, Super-girl Otkrybrina seems roughly modeled on "Little Annie Fanny" in Playboy magazine (which is among the bidders for first serialization rights).

Soviet experts who have studied the work judge it to be as significant in its own terms as some of the protest literature being published by Samizdat, the underground publishing group in Moscow.

Collective Work

Produced collectively by 150 writers and artists in a major Soviet city (not Moscow), the work has come to the West with some prefatory notes ex-

plaining the motives of its creators:

"We take refuge in the erotic to shelter ourselves from the allegedly beautiful Soviet present," says one of the authors. "It bores us, and it is gray, gray, gray."

Calling their work "progressive political pornography," the authors delight in joining crude erotic sexual images with the sacred texts and phrases of Marxism. A maxim of the group conveys the anarchist spirit: "Reason and Karl Marx are reduced to nothing by the female arse—a triumph."

The manuscript was brought to New York by Patrick Seale, managing editor of Observer Books and Features, literary agency of the London Sunday Observer.

The Observer obtained the work from a young emigre from

Eastern Europe who said that he traveled frequently in the Soviet Union. During his military service, the emigre had served as an interpreter to Gen. Alexander Illich Dodinster, a Soviet inspector of the Warsaw Pact forces.

Retrieved by the general, the young Eastern European traveled as his aide and friend to the Soviet Union. During these visits to the Soviet Union, he made contact with the underground group publishing political pornography, protest poems and other works which he later smuggled to the West.

The London newspaper subjected the collection and the story of how it was acquired to rigorous examination by specialists, who judged both to be authentic. Among those now bidding for American rights, besides Playboy, are Doubleday and Grove Press.

There are two critical remarks to be made about Le Grand Venise. It is rather expensive, although it's worth it, and more serious, the wines are not what you'd expect in a restaurant of this kind. The food is good, but the service is friendly but unhelpful. About 80 francs (\$14.55) for two, including wine and service.

Le Grand Venise, 171 Rue de la Convention, Paris-15. Closed Sundays. Reservations (332-49-71). There are not many tables, and you are not supposed to sit at the same table as the previous guests. The service is friendly but unhelpful. About 80 francs (\$14.55) for two, including wine and service.

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Around the Galleries in Spain

Madrid

Ludo Munoz, Galeria Egan, Villanueva 29, Madrid, through March.

Or a ground of thin pieces of different woods, Ludo Munoz, of the Cuenca school, draws, paints and etches, achieving a richness of texture and color, in which the wood itself plays an important part. The subdued glow of natural colors is somewhat given force by an unexpected splash of red. His experiments with collage, print,

drawing on wood are seen in an excellent collection of his prints.

Viteri, Galeria San, Nunez Balboa 37, Madrid, to April 10.

This is the first exhibition in Spain by Ecuadorian artist Viteri. His main theme is the struggle between Christianity and Voodoo: he uses parts of richly embroidered vestments and small black cloth figures with strings around their necks to make simple and exciting compositions on large black or brown canvases. A newspaper book is pulled from a black abyss by a black doll; a black cloak is slashed with blood-red paint; a photograph of a hand is seen where the priest's head should emerge from his cloth of gold chasuble. The effect: astounding, beautiful, unique.

Barcelona, Galeria Kreidler, Serrano 19, Madrid, to March 33. Small sensitive paintings, abstracts and semi-realist figures seen through a veil, are simply painted in lovely muted greens, pinks, purples and reds—nothing to disturb.

Barcelona

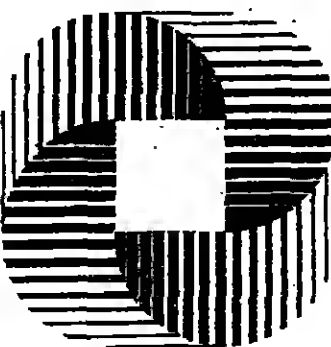
Group, Atico, Via Becaria 7, Barcelona, March. If nothing else, you can be sure of being amazed in this enormous basement garage.

From the Estate of George Grosz, Medusa, Via Babuino 124, Barcelona, March.

Apart from his inimitable biting 1930s drawings, and some rare, odd attempts at collage, here are watercolors made after the first impact of the artist's arrival in America: the soft feathery washes in total contrast to the subject matter succeed just the same: the glamour and splendor of New York are treated with marvelous insight and observation of detail.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY.

Milan Trade Fair



12 days of general trade fair
292 days of specialized trade shows

Figures speak for themselves. Here then is the picture of Milan's last annual May-April exhibition cycle: 43 specialized trade shows as well as the general trade fair □ 23,797 exhibitors □ over 1.3 million sq. yds. of display sites and premises □ 90 countries sending exhibitors □ 74 countries officially participating □ 4,260,271 visitors from 137 countries of all continents.

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair between 14 and 25 April next. Make a point of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

The Advance Catalogue, listing 80% of all exhibits shown at the big April trade fair, is published every year on February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish.

Visitors' Cards and information may be obtained from: Segreteria Generale della Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Comm. Piero Lamperti, 4 Rue de Léningrad, 75 Paris 8° 22 522-72-88.

Paris Restaurant Stars In Real Italian Cuisine

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, March 18—Only three Parisian restaurants, out of more than 300 listed in the 1970 Michelin guide, gained their first star this year, and one of them (as was the case last year) is Italian. What this augurs for either French or Italian cuisine is anyone's guess, but Le Grand Venise is a noteworthy choice.

But it is certainly not noteworthy for the décor, which is partly tasteless modern mixed with a sort of half-baked elegance, set off by formula paintings of clowns and what has come to be known as "wide-eyed innocence." The result is purely Italian.

Le Grand Venise is a family restaurant run by Charlie Pipere, of Norman descent, and his wife Annie, born in Paris of North Italian parents. Her 72-year-old father, Angelo Lani, who first came to France in 1911, still works in the kitchen, although this is the sacred domain of the chef, Antonio Trincavelli.

A thin, shaky old man of genius, Mr. Trincavelli jealously keeps the secrets of his compositions to himself. As he mixes the stuffing for the ravioli, he looks furiously over his shoulder to be sure no one can see what is going on. Chicken livers and veal go into them, but not even the Pipereis

know exactly what makes them so tasty.

Homemade Pasta

The pasta, for the ravioli, as for any other dish requiring it, is made on the premises. It is deliciously fresh and light, to the extent that weight-conscious French businessmen who were discussing diets during their meal were not only observed to take up Madame Pipere's offer of more spaghetti to accompany their main dish, but afterwards continued with an enormous plateful of nothing but these ribbon noodles spiced with Parmesan.

Generosity is the rule at Le Grand Venise. As soon as the orders, black and green, appear, pickled vegetables and "sea shells" appear on the table together with two enormous mounds of buttered and sautéed and the other just perfect natural butter from the Charentes and hot, grilled bread. All this, like the second or third helpings of pasta, is on the house.

All the dishes are mouth-watering; preparations that make one want to order a seven-course meal. The brochette de langoustines, à la Provençale (showered Norway lobster tails, Provencal-style) sends up an irresistible aroma of fresh fennel.

And yet if the lasagne aux fruits de mer were the only dish prepared by Le Grand Venise, it would merit a star for the restaurant. The harmony of delicate taste sensations is near perfect. Between the pasta sheets are mussels, scallops, Norway lobster and squid in a cream, sauce, and the whole dish is gratinated with Parmesan in the oven. The explanation of what this combination does to the palate is impossible.

There are two critical remarks to be made about Le Grand Venise. It is rather expensive, although it's worth it, and more serious, the wines are not what you'd expect in a restaurant of this kind. The food is good, but the service is friendly but unhelpful. About 80 francs (\$14.55) for two, including wine and service.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1970

Page 7

EEC Officials Fail Again on Farm Accord

No Shifts in Stance at Kafka-esque Marathon

BRUSSELS, March 18 (AP)—After a 15-hour uninterrupted session, the ministers of agriculture of the European Economic Community members once again failed to agree on methods to curb surpluses of wheat, butter and sugar.

Their decision, at dawn today, was to meet again Friday.

Ministers have been repeating their arguments like a recording tape for the past nine hours.

French Minister of Agriculture Jacques Foccart told newsmen upon leaving that the situation "is Kafkaesque."

Belgian Minister of Agriculture, Jean Heger, at the close of the session, said that "ministers have reached a dead end."

He added that "the situation is a common wine policy. The French meeting was set, Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Pieter Lardinois said, "mainly because Italy will not sign our common agreement on the farm products system and increased surpluses for the European Community, unless agreement has been reached on the wine policy."

France, in turn, has said that it will not agree to opening negotiations with Britain and other new members as long as the Six have not signed this agreement.

Foreign ministers will also meet in Brussels next Friday, when the agreement is due to be signed.

But Italian delegates pointed out that if their parliament is to be dissolved as a result of the proposed cabinet crisis, no Italian government could sign this major Common Market package.

Regarding curbing surpluses, Mr. Lardinois told newsmen that "the same old problems" have prevented ministers from reaching agreement.

Belgium will not lower the butter price; West Germany refuses to lower grain prices and Italy will not reduce production quotas for sugar, he said.

American Enka May Tie in With Salt Co.

NEW YORK, March 18 (Reuters)—American Enka Corp. and International Salt Co. said they are considering a possible combination of the two companies.

The transaction would be subject to various conditions, including approval by directors and shareholders of both companies.

A majority interest in both firms is owned by AKZO NV.

Also being considered for inclusion in the combination is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AKZO, Organ Inc. of West Orange, N.J., producer and distributor of ethical pharmaceuticals.

AFCA watch it go

PARIS, March 18 (Reuters)—AFCA, the French Association of Finance Companies, is expected to announce a new initiative to improve the financial position of the country.

The initiative is expected to be announced in the near future.

AFCA is a leading financial institution in France.

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U.K. Offers EEC-Oriented Farm Package

Increased capital grants, price boosts for priority commodities and special premiums aimed at reducing surpluses of wheat, butter and sugar.

LONDON, March 18 (Reuters)—The government today offered farmers a \$204 million package deal designed partly to make it easier for Britain to get into the European Common Market.

Agriculture Minister Cledwyn Hughes unveiled in Parliament a four-point program involving in-

creased capital grants, price boosts for priority commodities and special premiums aimed at reducing surpluses of wheat, butter and sugar.

Subsidies on fertilizers and lime were also included in the new government plan.

First reactions from farmers were unfavorable.

Mr. Hughes defined his policy as one of selective expansion. This was needed, he said, to save imports and facilitate British entry into the European Economic Community.

Choosing Products

By producing more of the right things—such as beef, pork, bacon, wheat and barley, the priority commodities—farmers would reduce the bill which would have to be paid when and if Britain adopted the Common Market agricultural policy, involving a system of import levies.

Mr. Hughes described the price review as unconventional, but said its incentives offered a challenge to farmers to increase production and thus strengthen their industry.

"I believe that farmers will respond," he said.

But initial response was hostile. Wallace Day, a farmers' leader from Devon, said meetings would be held to arrange a national day of protest among the farming community.

Government officials stressed the increased payment of \$204 million.

Jersey Standard Offer

NEW YORK, March 18 (Reuters)—Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) said \$33,000 shares or 97.5 percent of the \$33,000 shares of capital stock which were offered to shareholders have been subscribed through exercise of rights.

The remaining shares have been sold by the underwriters.

Electrolux

STOCKHOLM, March 18 (Reuters)—Electrolux group net profit fell 13 percent in 1969 while group sales rose 48 percent.

Net profit slipped to \$8.84 million from 1968's \$10.21 million, with parent company profits up 12 percent to \$5.31 million from \$4.75 million the year before.

Sales for the group jumped to \$305.52 million from \$221.11 million in 1968, while those for the parent company climbed 24 percent to \$127.7 million from \$90.71 million.

Electrolux explained that it is going through an expansive phase with the transition to more varied activities resulting in extraordinary costs last year. The company says a 10 to 15 percent sales gain is expected this year.

IBM Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 18 (Reuters)—International Business Machines of Belgium SA said today that net profit in 1969 had risen 19 percent to \$10.98 million from the year before's \$9.23 million. No revenue figures were released.

U.K. Shifts View On Air Merger

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—The British government today announced its backing for a merger between British United Airways (BUA) and Scottish Caledonian Airways, a victory for Britain's small independent carriers.

An earlier government announcement that BUA was being taken over by state-owned British Overseas Airways Corp. had met with a storm of criticism from the opposition Conservative party.

In a turnabout today, Roy Mason, Board of Trade president, said he had asked BUA and Caledonian to resume their merger negotiations "with all possible speed."

He said the BUA-BOAC plan will be frozen until the position is clarified.

British Cable Firm Shows Net Decline

LONDON, March 18 (Reuters)—British Insulated Callender's cables reported today that profits attributable to the company dropped 23 percent in 1969, despite an 18.5 percent sales gain.

Sales for the year totaled the equivalent of \$928.8 million, up from \$784.8 million the year before. Of the total, \$494.4 million was accounted for by British business, up from \$381.9 million the year before.

The remainder was split between exports, worth \$146.4 million in 1969, up from \$129.4 million, and overseas companies, generating \$328.8 million, up from \$308.8 million.

Net earnings, however, slid to \$18.41 million from the \$23.88 million of 1968.

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Electrolux explained that it is going through an expansive phase with the transition to more varied activities resulting in extraordinary costs last year. The company says a 10 to 15 percent sales gain is expected this year.

IBM Belgium

In Annual Price Review

Increased capital grants, price boosts for priority commodities and special premiums aimed at reducing surpluses of wheat, butter and sugar.

LONDON, March 18 (Reuters)—The government today offered farmers a \$204 million package deal designed partly to make it easier for Britain to get into the European Common Market.

Agriculture Minister Cledwyn Hughes unveiled in Parliament a four-point program involving in-

creased capital grants, price boosts for priority commodities and special premiums aimed at reducing surpluses of wheat, butter and sugar.

Subsidies on fertilizers and lime were also included in the new government plan.

First reactions from farmers were unfavorable.

Mr. Hughes defined his policy as one of selective expansion. This was needed, he said, to save imports and facilitate British entry into the European Economic Community.

Choosing Products

By producing more of the right things—such as beef, pork, bacon, wheat and barley, the priority commodities—farmers would reduce the bill which would have to be paid when and if Britain adopted the Common Market agricultural policy, involving a system of import levies.

Mr. Hughes described the price review as unconventional, but said its incentives offered a challenge to farmers to increase production and thus strengthen their industry.

"I believe that farmers will respond," he said.

But initial response was hostile. Wallace Day, a farmers' leader from Devon, said meetings would be held to arrange a national day of protest among the farming community.

Government officials stressed the increased payment of \$204 million.

Jersey Standard Offer

NEW YORK, March 18 (Reuters)—Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) said \$33,000 shares or 97.5 percent of the \$33,000 shares of capital stock which were offered to shareholders have been subscribed through exercise of rights.

The remaining shares have been sold by the underwriters.

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In a turnabout today, Roy Mason, Board of Trade president, said he had asked BUA and Caledonian to resume their merger negotiations "with all possible speed."

He said the BUA-BOAC plan will be frozen until the position is clarified.

British Cable Firm Shows Net Decline

LONDON, March 18 (Reuters)—British Insulated Callender's cables reported today that profits attributable to the company dropped 23 percent in 1969, despite an 18.5 percent sales gain.

Sales for the year totaled the equivalent of \$928.8 million, up from \$784.8 million the year before. Of the total, \$494.4 million was accounted for by British business, up from \$381.9 million the year before.

The remainder was split between exports, worth \$146.4 million in 1969, up from \$129.4 million, and overseas companies, generating \$328.8 million, up from \$308.8 million.

Net earnings, however, slid to \$18.41 million from the \$23.88 million of 1968.

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Philips' Takeover Bid for Cable Co. Is \$60 Million

Kendroven, the Netherlands, March 18 (AP)—NV Philips' Gloedlampen Fabrikken announced here last night a bid of about \$60 million on the outstanding shares of Nederlandse Kabeltelefoon of Delft.

NKF specializes in the production of all types of cables, including those especially suitable for electronic purposes. The company has its own steel works as well as some plants for the production of plastic goods.

NKF owns subsidiaries in West Germany, South Africa and Rhodesia.

In 1969, the NKF turnover amounted to \$283 million. The company employs about 1,200 workers.

Philips, which announced a 1969 turnover of \$3.65 billion, employs in Holland and abroad, more than 368,000 workers.

Unilever, AKZO Plan

OSG, the Netherlands, March 18 (Reuters)—AKZO NV subsidiary Zwanenberg's Fabrikken NV and Unilever NV subsidiary Unox NV said they are studying the feasibility of combining their activities in the meat sector.

The two firms already operate a joint research center and pursue a joint buying policy, and are considering developments in the meat-processing industry.

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General Mills Profit, Sales Up in Quarter

Nine-Month Totals Set Records at Food Firm

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT)—An increase of 7.7 percent in earnings for the third fiscal quarter ended Feb. 22, to a record \$30.81 million, or \$1.42 a share, was announced by General Mills Inc.

The report, yesterday of the Minneapolis-based food firm showed sales of \$768.4 million, a new high and 11.2 percent ahead of the \$691.07 million volume for the prior year's period.

For the 13-week period ended Feb. 22, net earnings were \$8.16 million, or 38 cents a share, against \$7.56 million, or 35 cents a share, for the similar third fiscal quarter a year earlier.

Continuing favorable trends, the company's consumer foods activities and its new fashion ventures were cited by James P.M. McFarland, chairman, as largely responsible for the earnings gain. The chief executive said these activities also contributed importantly to the 12.2 percent sales increase, to \$244.73 million for the quarter.

Food Fair Stores

Quarter to Feb. 11

Revenue (millions)..... 422.5 375.4

Profit (millions)..... 3.52 3.44

Per Share..... 0.48 0.47

First Half

Revenue (millions)..... 943.0 827.0

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Big Board Gains Slim; Volume Rises a Bit

No Aggressive Response to News

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange edged higher today in a cautious rally amid some soothing words on the economy issued by top administration officials in Washington.

Market enthusiasm, however, was definitely tempered. As one stock broker declared: "More talk doesn't seem to be enough now. Investors have been burned so often in recent months that they want to see definite signs of easier credit, such as a cut in the prime rate or some overt move by the Federal Reserve."

- 1970 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100s.	First High Low Last Close		- 1970 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100s.	First High Low Last Close		- 1970 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100s.	First High Low Last Close		- 1970 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100s.	First High Low Last Close	
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(Continued on Page 104)

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The Pan American Real Estate Equities Fund offers investors a most exceptional opportunity to participate in the great future growth of these industries—an opportunity for the above-average gains that are to be expected in real estate investments while providing the safety that is found in the complete liquidity of mutual funds.

The Pan American Real Estate Equities Fund is a true mutual fund—investing primarily in marketable securities of United States companies engaged in real estate in its many facets and in natural resources. **The fund is 100% liquid . . . it is never permitted to make non-liquid investments directly in real properties.**

Our prospectus describes in detail the many advantages of the Pan American Real Estate Equities Fund. Minimum investment \$500. See your local Mutual Fund Dealer or mail the coupon.

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P. O. Box 4816, Nassau, Bahamas

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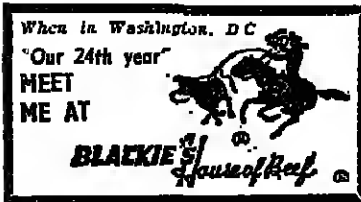
Gentlemen
Please send me the Prospectus on your fully liquid Pan American Real Estate Equities Fund. I understand I am under no obligation whatsoever.

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Address _____
City _____ Country _____

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	127.3	126.7	127.3	126.4
Brussels	81.34	81.44	82.72	81.34
Frankfurt	152.10	152.29	152.10	147.71
London	359.5	361.1	362.6	359.5
London 500	151.42	150.37	153.27	146.50
Paris	11.39	11.30	11.37	11.24
Paris 100	89.3	89.4	90.72	89.4
Sydney	604.82	604.03	604.82	604.82
Tokyo	112.05	112.03	112.05	112.03
Tokyo 100	348.62	348.61	348.62	348.61
Zurich	358.8	358.2	358.8	358.2

(n) New, (o) Old.



11 1/4%

For how long?

United States Investment Plan Bonds for US \$500 or more give you a guaranteed, fixed return. Year after year. So, our 24-year U.S.I.P. Growth Bond pays 11 1/4% compounded annually. For 24 years.

Which is unlike some people. Who promise you the moon. Take your money. And then conveniently lower their interest rates.

U.S.I.P. takes money too seriously to play games with it. And taking care of your money entails an even greater responsibility than taking care of our own.

You can invest in any freely convertible currency. Have full capital protection. Guaranteed growth. Pay no sales charges or U.S. taxes.

And nobody has ever lost a penny with U.S.I.P.

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8 1/4% for 2 yrs. 10% for 14 yrs.

8 1/4% for 4 yrs. 10 1/4% for 16 yrs.

9% for 6 yrs. 10 1/2% for 18 yrs.

9 1/4% for 8 yrs. 10 3/4% for 20 yrs.

9 1/2% for 10 yrs. 11% for 22 yrs.

9 3/4% for 12 yrs. 11 1/4% for 24 yrs.

U.S. Investment Services

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8050 Zurich, Switzerland.

Enclosed is my check made payable to United States Investment Plan for

(US \$500 or more) worth of growth bonds circled above.

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U.S. Investment Services (Nassau, Bahamas)

Investors Overseas Services

Management Limited

has declared a quarterly dividend of Can. \$0.35 on its Capital Stock,

payable on April 20, 1970 to each shareholder of record at the close

of business on March 31, 1970

Dividend coupons No. 9 of

Bearer Share Warrants

are payable at N.V. Slavenburg's Bank, Kantoor Amsterdam, Keizers-

gracht 452, Amsterdam.

Share certificates in registered form will trade ex-dividend in principal

markets beginning March 26, 1970.

As a matter of record, the last quarterly dividend of Can. \$0.35 was

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The dividend announced herein is the eighth consecutive quarterly

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For a free Prospectus, write: MONARCH/Mackenzie

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SEEKING CAPITAL APPRECIATION THROUGH INVESTMENT

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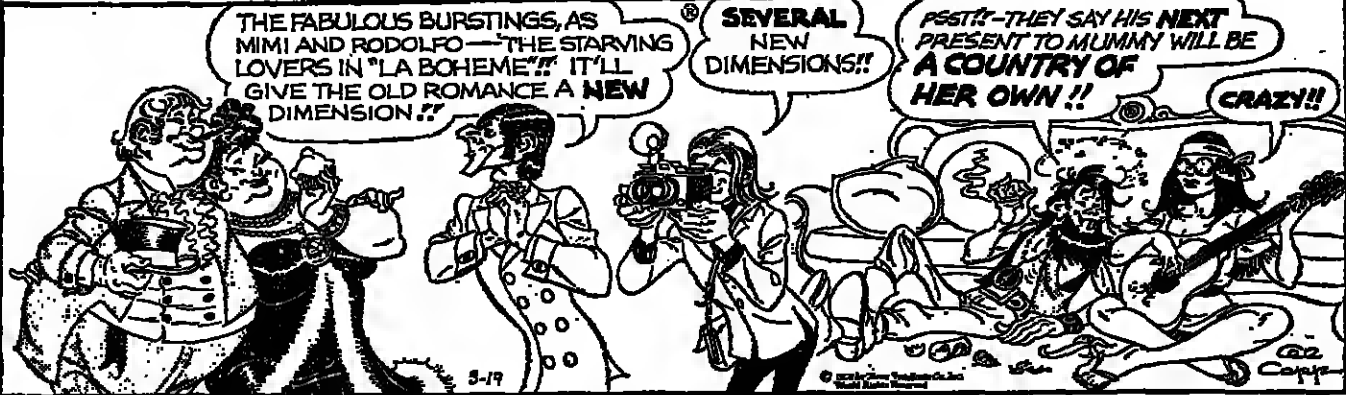
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B.C.



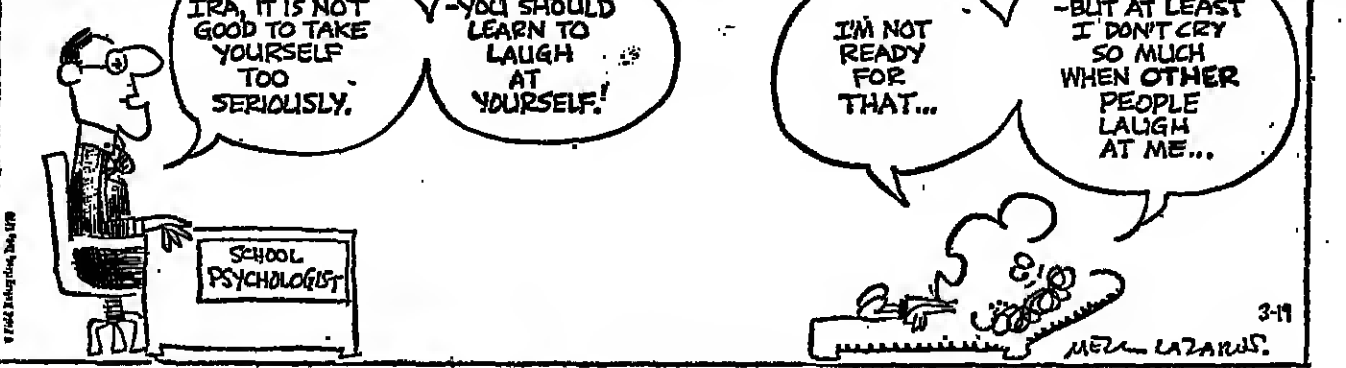
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



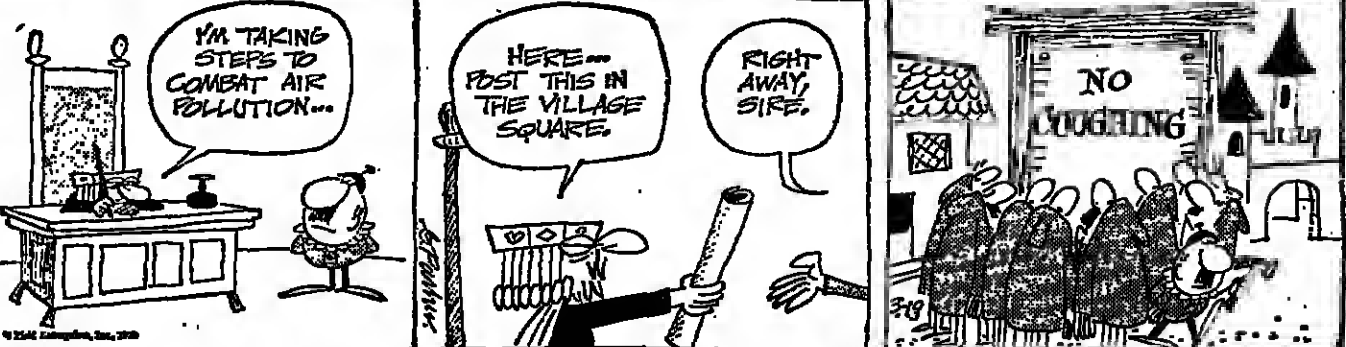
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



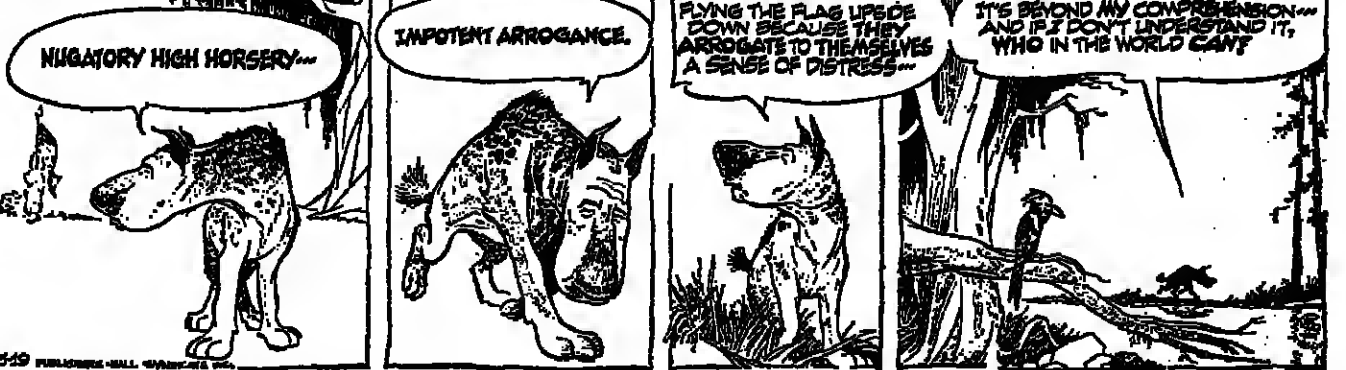
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two women experts from the New York area increased their prospects of representing the United States in the next world team Olympiad by winning the women's team title at the American Contract Bridge League's Spring National Championships being played this week in Portland, Oregon.

won the trick. South was as surprised as East, but much more pleased. She had nine tricks for sure at this point, assuming a normal four-three division in diamonds. She actually made ten tricks when the defense went astray later.

NORTH
665
KQ3
4
AJ9876
WEST
AQ87
A8874
10976
EAST
K104
1052
853
Q1053
SOUTH (D)
J32
J6
AKQJ2
K42

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1 N.T. Pass 2 C Pass
2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass
Pass
West led the heart seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

EGG ROLL CAB
STOOP ARIA EMBUS
GOODRIPIDIAN LENE
SIS DAME EILINA
TERRITORY
SQUADRON ASH
ELEMENT PHI ASE
TIMES CASIE
HOT HUR SPATIAL
LINE LIKE MAGNETIC
WEDNESDAY
KAGOS OLAN ELD
VIRID PALMS HUNDAY
DEEN PRICE WAICIE
RTS ODER YAK

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VILEA
NUKKS
REMUDE
SEPPOO

What a little soft soap can make.



BOOKS

THE TALES OF HOFFMAN

Edited from the official transcript by Mark L. Levine, George C. McNamee, and Daniel Greenberg. Introduction by Dwight MacDonald. Bantam paperback, 288 pp. \$1.50.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THIS trial of the Chicago 8 (minus one) took five months and used up 22,000 pages of official transcript. Two young lawyers and a member of the New York Stock Exchange have boiled those months and that transcript down to 288 pages, to which the indefatigable Dwight MacDonald has contributed an introduction. The result is a sometimes hilarious, often disturbing and always engrossing slice of documentary history.

Ralph Abernathy to testify for the defense. His contempt citations before the jury verdict, and his maximum penalties, denial of bail and (increasingly) assessment of prosecution costs after the verdict, add up to something less than dispassionate justice.

So far "The Tales of Hoffman" substitutes "received wisdom." But what are we to make of a defense request to make a day off to participate in the Vietnam Moratorium? Of the attempt to present a birthday cake to Bobby Seale in court? Of the proposed "moment of silence" for Martin Luther King and the proposed recess on the occasion of Fred Hampton's death? Of the bathroom antics and the judicial robust?

Dwight MacDonald knows what to make of all this: in today's political trial, "as in the Living Theatre and other avant-garde dramatic presentations," everybody gets into the act. The Chicago trial "is the richest specimen of the new free-form trial to date, owing to the ingenious tactics of the defense (and the judge's counterattacks)." Guerrilla theater, right? Indeed, to demonstrate the bankruptcy of our judicial system, "right?" And does it? "The Tales of Hoffman" and later interviews with jurors indicate that had the defendants played it straight they would have gotten off. And their appeal will probably succeed.

Now, has their conviction ratcheted the nation's "parently not" flag? It exposed our courts? A serious indictment, and both Hoffman and Seale, at issue—if we let historians decide how Judge Hoffman got assigned to this case; why he tried to play Abbie Hoffman's game; whether Mr. Kunkler, against his better professional judgment, was obliged by his clients to join the schism; what kind of Justice Department seeks such indictments, and who knows which secrets lurk in the state files in invisible frames of mind?

At issue is our idea of man, and therefore what system of adjudication best serves him. If we believe with Abbie Hoffman that reality is what TV shows us, or with Jerry Rubin that, somehow, computers will free us to do whatever we want, then institutions are indeed obsolete; we need only consult our consciences. In, on the other hand, we suspect ourselves of demonic capacities, then institutions (political organizations, judicial systems) are necessary to protect not only society (variously organized) but the self (variously vulnerable and dangerous). I think even Jerry Rubin needs more than "free-form" protection against other people's fanged perceptions.

From the transcript it seems that Judge Hoffman was guilty of the original provocation. On the first day he tried to jail four lawyers who had helped the defense prepare pre-trial motions. He subsequently refused a postponement for Bobby Seale until Seale's lawyer recovered from an operation, and denied his request to defend himself. He ridiculed defense counsel, implying eventual contempt citations for them. He systematically mangled the name of a defense attorney, Leonard Weinglass, for five months, calling him Weirach, Felstein, Weinramer, Fineglass, Weingrass. He would not declare Mayor Richard J. Daley a hostile witness, nor permit either Ramsey Clark or

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Windy City
 - 5 Neighbors of Gateway Arch
 - 10 Ems or Nauheim
 - 13 Turkish regiment
 - 14 Like a good base-runner
 - 15 Clara
 - 16 Neighbors of La Guardia Airport
 - 17 Certain kind of activity
 - 18 Concerning Property
 - 21 Track athlete
 - 23 Strange
 - 26 Kind of beer
 - 29 More heedless
 - 33 Ivy League
 - 34 Leeward island
 - 36 Tebe
 - 37 Tumbit
 - 41 Name on an essay
 - 42 Hermit
 - 44 Make a certain sound
 - 46 British version of inc.
 - 47 Follows
 - 49 Flowers
 - 51 London gallery
 - 53 Because
 - 54 Silly talker
 - 58 Firecracker
 - 61 Reddish brown
 - 64 Bunches
 - 65 On the deep
 - 66 Hearing devices
 - 68 Fiber
 - 69 Blank suit, in bridge
 - 70 Salk and Spock
 - 71 Deficiencies
 - 72 Goals
 - 10 Baseball maneuver
 - 11 Farm unit of inc.
 - 12 Ruminant
 - 13 Marked with stripes
 - 20 Chinese sky
 - 22 Annoys
 - 24 Granular snows
 - 26 Mista
 - 27 Ancient Troy
 - 28 Merry
 - 30 World Series time
 - 31 Superior class
 - 32 tea-leaf job
 - 35 Blackthorns
 - 36 Early Germans
 - 40 Gadabout
 - 43 Unfeigned
 - 45 Sea eagle
 - 46 Undergarment
 - 50 C through C
 - 52 Delete
 - 54 Scott
 - 55 Makes like a lion
 - 56 Boat propellers
 - 57 Location
 - 59 Publisher
 - 60 Family members
 - 63 Legal degree
 - Abbr.
- DOWN
- 1 Farred
 - 2 Rubber trees
 - 3 Military groups
 - 4 Cardiac illness
 - 5 Healed over
 - 6 Wing
 - 7 Cincinnati boys
 - 8 Relatives of jerks
 - 9 Laid away

